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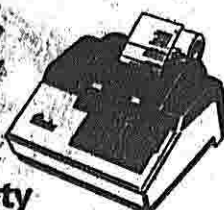
THE KABUL TIMES

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Vol. VI, No. 142

Kabul, Saturday, September 16, 1967 (Sunbula 24, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

HELMAND VALLEY SETS 5 YEAR TARGET

Authority Plans To Double Production On Good Land

By Our Own Reporter

The Helmand Valley Authority has set itself a target of increasing production by one hundred per cent in good land and 50 per cent in poorer parts of the valley within the next five years.

To achieve this comprehensive groundwork, research is now being carried out, said Raymond G. Cason, chief of the AID agricultural advisory group working with the HVA.

This year there are 150 wheat, 100 corn and 86 cotton extension demonstration plots being cultivated on farm land in the valley.

The wheat demonstrations involve three improved varieties of wheat, one local selection and wheat seed currently being used by farmers. The plots are being divided into fertilizer and non-fertilizer groups.

In the corn plots, surcropper and local seeds have been broadcast and planted in row with and without the application of fertilizer.

Cotton is being also planted and broadcast in a similar manner.

Over 1500 acres of land have been allocated for production of seed wheat for distribution to farmers in various parts of the valley. In all research efforts the biggest emphasis is being laid upon wheat.

The estimated wheat yield for 1966 is 54 muns per jerib on good land and 30 muns on poor land.

More than 80 improved wheat varieties were tested in 1966-67 at the central Bolan Experiment Station and the Marja and Darweshan sub-stations in the Helmand-Arghandab Valley.

These were tested for adaptability, disease resistance, yield and quality. A few of these varieties will be retained for further research work next year since they have shown promise under valley conditions. Also, over 2,000 head selections of wheat and 74 head rows were under test.

Yields of 274 muns (1 mun is equal to 2/3 of a seer) per jerib or 91 bushels to the acre were obtained from certain improved wheat varieties such as Lerma Rojo, Piltle 62, Mexipak, Gaines, Sonora 64 and other numbered varieties not yet released by the experiment stations to the general public at this stage of the wheat development.

Other economic crops under research and which fall in rotation

SV Presidential Runner-up Gets Jail Sentence

SAIGON, Sept. 16, (DPA).—Saigon lawyer Dinh Dzu, who finished as first runner-up in the presidential election earlier this month, has been sentenced to jail.

A Saigon court Friday found Dzu guilty in absentia, on two of three charges.

One charge was illegally sending money out of South Vietnam last June.

The other charge dating from 1963 was for signing a bad check. Dzu immediately labelled the conviction "political relation."

His refusal to appear in court was based on his contention that the judge was taking orders from the military government.

Dzu plans to appeal the sentence which was nine months in jail and a fine equalling \$25,000.

The conviction of Dzu is a tangled affair. Dzu came under official scrutiny earlier this year when several American civilians were imprisoned for currency manipulation.

Dzu was accused of having asked for bribes for getting them out of jail.

Dzu ran in this months election fully aware of the charges pending against him and some cynics in Saigon think he entered the race just to claim political retaliation should he lose his case in court.

Sudanese Envoy Presents Credentials

KABUL Sept. 16, (Bakhtar).—Hamed Mohammad Amin, the councillor minister of Sudan in Afghanistan presented his credentials to His Majesty the King in Dehkhusha Palace Thursday morning, the Foreign Ministry announced. Accompanied by Mohammad Amin Etemadi, the chief of the protocol department, he later laid a wreath at the mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nader Shah.

The Sudanese envoy is also his country's ambassador in Pakistan.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Sept. 16 (Bakhtar).—The following were received by the King during the week that in audience by His Majesty ended Thursday, September 14.

The president of the Wolesi Jirgah Dr. Abdul Zahir, the Minister of Interior Engineer Ahmadullah, the Minister of Finance, Abdul Karim Hakimi, General Ghulam Farouq, the Chief of Staff, General Abdul Karim Mustaghni, the commander of the 18th garrison, Professor Ghulam Hasan Mujadidi, dean of the College of Literature, Mohammad Ebrahim Khwakhogal, the president of the Public Libraries, and Azizullah Badghisi, president of the Herat Cotton Company. Elders of Sare pul were also received by His Majesty.

COLUMBIA TEAM HEAD AWARDED MEDAL

KABUL, Sept. 16, (Bakhtar).—In a farewell reception held by the Education Ministry at the Paghman Club Thursday evening, the Education medal II, bestowed by His Majesty The King upon Dr. W. Anderson, the former chief of the Columbia Team, was presented to him by Dr. Mohammad Anas, the minister without portfolio.

The minister recalled the services rendered by Dr. Anderson during his term of office here. Dr. Anas later introduced Dr. Ley, Dr. Anderson's successor.

Dr. Anderson thanked His Majesty for the Medal.

Officials of the Education Ministry, Kabul University and the Foreign Ministry attended.

Local Investors Interested In Handicraft Centres

By A Staff Writer

Following trips to the Hazarajat, Ghazni and Herat a delegation from the Ministry of Mines and Industries left Kabul this morning for Badakhshan to study the possibility of establishing a regional centre for the development of handicrafts there.

Setting up such centres are part of the efforts to expand small scale industry during the course of the Third Five Year Plan. The project will be implemented with French technical assistance.

Regional W H O Director Here

Dr. C. Mani, Director of the Southeast Asian Regional Office of the World Health Organisation, was to arrive from New Delhi today for a brief stay in Afghanistan.

He will discuss with officials here problems of mutual interest and review health plans and WHO assistance in health. He will also visit some WHO assisted projects in Kabul.

The visit of Dr. Mani to Afghanistan will be the last one in his capacity as WHO Regional Director prior to his retirement in 1968 after twenty years of service with WHO in the Southeast Asia region.

Dr. Mani has been the Director of the S.E. Asia Regional office of the World Health Organisation from its inception in 1948. He was born in Dera Ismail Khan in 1903. He received his early medical education at the School of Medicine, Birmingham University (United Kingdom), later taking his public health diploma in London.

He was nominated in 1946 as the representative of India on the 18-member Technical Preparatory Commission appointed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council for the purpose of drawing up a constitution for a proposed new international health organisation.

He was appointed to serve as a member of the interim commission and, later, of the WHO executive board.

Dr. Mani is an Honorary Fellow of the American Public Health Association and a Fellow of the Indian Medical Association.

Indonesia Freezes Relations With China, Recalls Staff

JAKARTA, Sept. 16, (Reuter).—Indonesia Friday moved to freeze its relations with China claiming that its diplomats in Peking were not being given proper protection by the Peking government.

Foreign Minister Adam Malik told reporters that all Indonesian embassy staff had been ordered to withdraw to Hong Kong but were still awaiting exit permits from the Chinese government.

Malik also announced that the government had withdrawn the permit for a radio transmitter at the Chinese embassy here because the Indonesian embassy transmitter in Peking had been damaged in a Red Guard attack earlier this year.

The Indonesian move follows a chain of crises in Sino-Indonesian relations which has taken a heavy toll of embassy staff expelled and withdrawn.

Indonesian ambassador to Peking Djawoto defected following the failure of the coup in 1965 and is now alleged to be heading anti-government resistance from Peking.

The Chinese ambassador was quietly withdrawn from Jakarta after Communism was banned in Indonesia last year.

Two Chinese diplomats were expelled from Indonesia last April including the charge d'affaires.

The acting charge d'affaires Lu Tzu Go was ordered to leave Indonesia yesterday with another diplomat held responsible for the shooting of four people who joined in an attack on their embassy last month.

Indonesia's Peking embassy has suffered its share of expulsions and foreign ministry officials have been talking for some time about "freezing" relations.

Adam Malik said that trade relations with China, which used to import 10,000 tons of rubber annually from Indonesia under President Sukarno's regime have come to a halt.

The current crisis coincides with the visit of a Taiwan mission here to try to promote direct trade with Indonesia.

OAU Settles Nothing; Offers To Mediate

KINSHASA, Sept. 16 (Combined Wire Services).—African leaders have now left the Congolese capital after an African summit meeting during which a number of resolutions were adopted but settled none of Africa's current problems.

The summit, however, prepared the way, mainly through offers of mediation, for possible solutions of inter-African disputes.

Among the most important achievements was the decision to send a high-powered six-nation commission of heads of state to Lagos to try to end the Nigerian civil war, one of Africa's most festering sores.

Agreement from Nigeria's military ruler, Major-General Yakubu Gowon to receive the commission—whenever it flies to Lagos—was received here with satisfaction.

The explosive border dispute between Kenya and Somalia also appeared to have been guided towards a solution at Kinshasa.

The two countries are to meet later this year under the aegis of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda

to try to settle their differences and end the dragging, and periodically bloody, conflict on their common frontier.

In another resolution, the OAU agreed to work within the United Nations to try to compel Israel to evacuate the United Arab Republic territory it occupies.

A committee was formed by the Congo and Ethiopia to seek the "ways and means" to resolve the Congo's mercenary problem.

The summit also asked Liberian President William Tubman, who is mediating in the Ivory Coast—Guinea dispute, to mediate in the Ghana—Guinea crisis.

In a speech during the final session of the OAU United Nations Secretary General U Thant criticised the OAU for its nationalist motives. Thant said in today's world there was no place for an obsolete nationalism.

All nations should try to understand each other. "I believe it is generally recognised that in the past four years your organisation has

not made the hoped-for progress towards the achievement of this goal," Thant said.

The Secretary General welcomed the African efforts to liquidate the last remnants of colonialism. It was necessary to free the world of the last remnants of colonialism.

The six-nation consultative mission being sent to Nigeria will merely "convey solidarity sentiments" to Gowon, Chief Obafemi Awolowo said Friday.

Awolowo, who headed the Nigerian Federal Delegation to the OAU summit, however denied that the mission would mediate in Nigeria's civil war.

He accused foreign news agencies of "mischievous distortion of the OAU resolution on the Nigerian situation."

The chief, who is also federal finance commissioner, circulated copies of the resolution which was sponsored by Ethiopia, Nigeria, Cameroon, Zambia, Uganda, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Congo.

UN Urges Early Independence For Fijians

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 16, (Reuter).—Britain was Thursday urged to set an early date for the independence of Fiji and to accept a visiting mission from the United Nations to study conditions in the Pacific island.

Eight nations including Afghanistan tabled a draft resolution to this effect in the special Committee on Colonialism, one day after Britain appealed to members to avoid seeking hurried solutions to the problems of Fiji, which has a population of 475,000 indigenous Fijians, people of Indian origin and European.

The draft expressed regret that Britain had failed to implement provisions of a resolution passed in the General Assembly last year calling for early independence, and asked the administering power to reconsider its decision not to agree to the visiting mission.

Other cosponsors of the draft were India, Iran, Iraq, Mali, Syria, Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

C.R. Garchan, the Indian delegate, urged that the present electoral system in Fiji discriminated against the Fijians and the Indian community and was of benefit only to the "tiny but powerful European minority."

Marshal Amer Takes Life With Double Dose Of Poison

BEIRUT, Sept. 16, (Reuter).—UAR former armed forces chief, stripped of authority after the June 1966 East war and arrested on suspicion of plotting to regain power, killed himself with poison pills, Cairo radio reported Friday.

Amer, 50, Nasser's right hand man, died after swallowing pills on Wednesday then taking another dose Thursday.

Amer lost his position as vice-president and deputy supreme commander of the UAR's armed forces following the June war with Israel.

He was placed under house arrest earlier this month after discovery of an alleged plot to regain his place in the UAR's power structure.

Amer was one of Nasser's oldest friends. He knew Gamal Abdel Nasser when they were both students at the Military Academy. And—up until 1952—there was a close parallel between the careers of the two UAR figures.

After the July 23, 1952, coup in which King Farouk was overthrown, then Major Amer was among the young officers who held power. But he was the only one of them who continued a military career.

The following year, he was promoted to the rank of general and given the post of commander-in-chief. Two years later, in 1955, he became minister of war and in 1957 was named marshal.

Rigidly faithful to the Nasser policies, he was often charged with difficult missions.

In 1959, during the attempt at Syrian-UAR unification, Marshal Amer was given full powers in Syria, and he also played a decisive role when the UAR army intervened in Yemen.

According to Radio Cairo, the statement said General Mahmoud Fawzi, the present commander in chief of UAR forces, and General Abdel Moneim Riad had gone to

Amer's home to question him.

Instead of receiving the visitors, the field marshal went into a bedroom and took a "massive" quantity of a toxic product, it said.

The two generals hurriedly took him to the armed forces hospital as soon as they realised what had happened.

Doctors gave him immediate treatment and pumped his stomach. An analysis showed that he had absorbed a "dangerous product", the statement said, according to Radio Cairo.

Yugoslavia Hopes For Mideast Peace

NAIROBI, Sept. 16 (DPA).—Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito's "peace plan" for the Middle East has been well received by African leaders, according to his special envoy, Mico Pavicevic, who left here Friday for the Sudan.

"Pavicevic has been delivering Tito's message to the heads of state in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Kenya, as part of the Yugoslav president's world-wide efforts to bring about a settlement to the Israeli-Arab conflict."

But Pavicevic had no comment when asked here how Yugoslavia, which has broken off diplomatic relations with Israel, could prepare a fair peace formula when it did not even have diplomatic links with Israel.

Instead Pavicevic told reports: "I am pleased with talks I had with president (Kenneth) Kenyatta and I hope that friendly countries together with the nonaligned nations will work together in the United Nations in order to help the parties concerned to overcome the present crisis in the Middle East and find a lasting solution."

Israel Destroys Suez Facilities

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (DPA).—Israeli aggression "is hindering the reopening of the Suez Canal, UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said Thursday night."

Radio Cairo quoted Riad as saying that the "most recent Israeli aggressions prove that Israel is busy itself with demolishing the canal's installations."

"Even more, Israel has bombed a certain number of barges that sank in the canal."

"Thus," he concluded, "aggression is the cause of the closing of the canal."

"Thus, the elimination of the traces of aggression and Israeli evacuation of Arab territories are liable to reopen the canal and contribute to the reestablishing of normal international commerce."



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

In a thousand years we shall all forget

The things that trouble us now.

—Adam Lindsay Gordon

ADEN: A TIME FOR UNITY

Now that the struggle for independence in Aden and elsewhere in South Arabia has achieved a certain degree of success and Britain has recognised the folly of undermining the forces behind the nationalist movement, it is up to the opposing factions in the Arab South not to let their differences plunge the country into civil war. A leading British newspaper has asserted that whenever the British vacate a colony with them go justice and order. Even if this were true it by no means provides an argument in favour of the continuation of colonialism.

The major nationalist groups—the NLF and FLOSY—need each other as well as other organised groups to form a unified front in shaping the destiny of the entire people of South Arabia. It is good to see that although the independent Arab countries have major problems on their hands due to the Israeli aggression and her aggressive plans against the Arab world, they are finding the time to think and worry about the fate of their brethren in South Arabia who are shedding their blood to attain independence. Arab League Secretary General Abdul Khalik Hassouna has been authorised to call a meeting of rival nationalist groups in Cairo. The authorisation has been given by the League under whose auspices the meeting will take place. It is about time that such a meeting was held.

The United Nations mission has been trying during the past several months to contact these factions in an attempt to get first hand knowledge of their views and to explore the possibilities of setting up a provisional government capable of implementing the General Assembly decisions on Aden. It was not, however, able

to make any contact with the NLF either in Geneva or in Cairo. The mission has now returned to New York where it will likely prepare a report for the next session of the General Assembly.

The only unifying force within the Arab south seems to be at the present the 8,000 strong South Arabian Army. Already it has managed to establish an uneasy ceasefire between FLOSY and the NLF, after sixty people were killed in skirmishes which took place between the two factions. This is a role which the army will be required to play for quite some time. The shorter this time the better for both the people as well as the rival factions in the Arab south.

Both the NLF and FLOSY who have struggled hard and suffered much in the long fight against colonialism should realise the futility of fighting each other to gain complete control of the country. The war-torn country which has been under British colonial rule for nearly 130 years needs the joint efforts of both these groups before and after it attains independence. The attainment of independence will be only the beginning of the hard work which has to be done and which can only be done if the rival nationalist groups form a united front.

It is hoped that the projected Cairo conference will smooth out the differences between the NLF and the FLOSY and mark the beginning of organised and joint efforts by them. Only thus can it be shown that neither administrative order nor justice depends on colonialism. On the contrary, it will show that an independent nation can promote justice and order on a more realistic and nationwide basis.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Amir* carried an editorial on the Franco-Polish ties which underwent a major development as a result of the recent visit paid by the French President General de Gaulle to Poland.

It said relations between France and Poland although many political and social changes had taken place in Europe have always been friendly. Even at the time when Napoleon was at the zenith of his power France regarded Poland with respect.

It was due to Napoleon's efforts that a royal government was established in Warsaw. Cultural ties between the two countries, too, are deep and far reaching. French is widely spoken in Poland.

During the Second World War when Hitler's Germany declared war on Poland, France was the first country to side with Poland and enter into war with Germany on the basis of treaties it had signed with Poland.

Although Poland became a member of the Warsaw Pact and France a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation after the Second World War, the two countries managed to continue their traditional friendship.

Ever since de Gaulle came to power, relations between the two countries underwent further developments. General de Gaulle, the editorial went on, is the only western politician who is following an independent policy and is working hard for the unity of Europe. He favours the elimination of differences between the East and West European countries.

The French leader's visit to Poland is important also because the communiqué issued at the end of his talks with Polish leaders shows a similarity of views on several important international issues.

Both countries have condemned the Israeli aggression against the neighbouring Arab countries and called on Israel to withdraw its forces from the occupied territory. Views forwarded by the two countries on Vietnam are also somewhat similar.

The new turn in relations between the two countries may well prove useful in solving European and even some world problems, the editorial concluded.

Another editorial of the paper

welcomed the decision by the department of preservation of historic relics to draw up plans to repair some of our important monuments.

It is through such valuable relics that a nation's history and culture may be explored, it said. The editorial also suggested that the department consider putting up monuments and statues of some of our important historic personalities to further revive our glorious history.

The paper also carried a letter to the editor advising all those who

build modern houses to consult qualified architects for designs and construction data.

Some people do not bother to do so and instead hire a contractor and start construction without proper design or plan.

As a result these new houses often fall apart inflicting heavy damages and casualties. The little money spent for a qualified architect is well worth it at the end, the letter said.



The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting editorially on the incidents on the Sino-Indian border, said: "Only one thing seems certain about the new military clashes between India and China, and that is that they have occurred. It is, on the face of it, extremely unlikely that India would have been the aggressor, and therefore one must presume that once more China has chosen to attack."

"But when one says China, what does one mean? Has this been done on orders from Peking? If it were so, the situation may be a classic instance of the use of external aggression to draw attention away from internal disturbance."

"Has it been done by some local commander, on his own initiative? That is not impossible. But if it were so, it would argue a far greater breakdown in the internal control of China than we are so far justified in assuming."

The *Strait Times* is convinced that the latest Himalayan flare-up will be contained.

An editorial entitled "A Sniff of War" said: "Despite the fear apparently felt in Delhi that the operations on Monday may be the prelude to more serious battle, it only with the limited objective of capturing the heights which dominate the Chumbi Valley, there is no real ground for believing this threatening incident will be expanded."

It continued: "India has proposed that the local commanders be authorised to arrange a ceasefire, and Peking after more verbal talks against the fanciful league of Indian reactionaries, Soviet revisionists and

American imperialists probably will agree."

"At most there can be literally only a dozen yards of dirt in dispute, the maps are explicit and the dirt is not worth another gunshot, an opinion which seems to be supported by the limited space the battle has been given in Peking's newspapers."

Nhan Dan of Hanoi said: "The United Nations has no right whatsoever to interfere in Vietnam."

The paper said that it is a shop-worn plot of the U.S. imperialists in their aggression against Vietnam to get the UN to interfere in Vietnam.

By bringing the Vietnam question before the UN, U.S. President Johnson is also trying to cope with public opinion in the world, and even in the U.S., which has been strongly protesting against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and demanding an end to that dirty war.

The *Mantla Daily Bulletin* said the visit to the Philippines of a Finnish economic mission "is an indication of interest in Europe which we should explore for whatever mutual benefit it could offer."

The newspaper, in an editorial, questioned the exchanges of completely relying on commercial exchanges with the United States.

The editorial said: "If significance is attached to the mission, it should be ascribed to sentiment in public and private sectors favouring broader horizons in our import-export trade. It is felt that national interests could be better served by a re-examination of our accustomed almost absolute reliance on Philippine American commercial relations."

Smith Regime's Move Toward Apartheid

There is no doubt whatever that Rhodesia is in a stronger position now than at the time of UDI. Not economically: no country, which has lost one-third of its export markets and cut down a lucrative major revenue earner (tobacco) to almost a third of its strength, can claim that. But politically it has gained.

Sanctions have eroded but not extinguished the economy. Trading partners other than the U.K. have silently (as in the case of Common Market countries) or openly (as in the case of Portugal and South Africa) aided and abetted sanction breaking. Rhodesia can confidently expect, given time, that sanctions will wear thin. Mineral production is increasing and so, in spite of embargoes, are sales. Tobacco having become the main casualty of the economic war, farmers have turned to other crops, such as cotton, which is selling well to South Africa.

The main problem the rebel government faces is the threat of inflation. The last budget, in spite of the propaganda trumpets, was a deficit budget. The government is borrowing heavily to finance the cost of tobacco and other stockpiles and the fight against sanctions. It is using all the excessive liquidity which has been present in the market for over a year, due to the running down of stocks, to insufficient investment outlets, and the funds held captive when fiscal embargoes began operating immediately after UDI. As a result, certain property and building development has taken place, lending strength to the argument that the economy

By Ruth Weiss

PART II

is sound. Industry, robbed of its northern markets, has been forced to look to the domestic market and has coped with import replacements.

But the gross national product is down, African unemployment has risen and instead of the 7 per cent growth needed in a developing country to keep pace with development, Rhodesia has not managed to produce the minimum required. This could have serious repercussions in the long run. The four and a quarter million African population is composed of 46 per cent of under-fifteens. They need education, as much as job openings, on leaving school. Businessmen, anxiously watching the situation, have suggested allowing private enterprise to enter tribal trust areas with a view to building towns, shopping centres, creating a climate to stimulate demands so that the rural African breaks into the cash economy. But government policy does not envisage an intermingling of black and white.

On the contrary, it sees the future in terms of community development—a new phrase for segregation. The African product of the University College is said to have to "serve the needs of his own peoples." It is argued that it is in the best interest of the African himself to allow him to keep to his own tribal areas, as he has not yet emerged into the twentieth century. Naturally such arguments have a familiar ring, the ring of apartheid.

The controversial property protection bill, which will keep

out the handful of well-to-do Asian and coloured from white urban areas, is not the only apartheid-type legislation the Rhodesian can expect. Job reservation, to prevent cheaper African labour being sought in preference to skilled white labour, Rhodesian Front control of local government, all-white school councils, segregated schools (including private schools)—all these are in the cards.

The African political voice has not been heard since UDI. The government claims this is due to the "end of violent" inter-party strife in the townships. There is a measure of truth in this, as there is in the counter-claim, that the silence is due to the effective detention or exile of the party leadership and to police powers under the emergency regulations. As for the would-be saboteurs who have infiltrated and continue to infiltrate, they seem to have done little physical damage and have been successfully apprehended in most cases—so far as is known.

Rhodesia's strength lies in its vast agricultural and mineral resources and the fact that it can feed itself—and of course in the friendliness of its powerful neighbour, "down south." Its weakness is in its small (220,000) white population which needs the active economic support of the Africans in order to develop these resources. Men, money and materials must move freely in any economy and if U.K. sanctions hamper Rhodesia indefinitely, it will continue a steady course towards dependence on South Africa.

(FWF)

Escalation Of Air War Against N. Vietnam

America's bombing raids on the North Vietnamese harbour of Campha and targets in central Haiphong appear to indicate that U.S. President Johnson has agreed to a further escalation of the air war against North Vietnam.

The President has evidently given into the pressure from the military leadership against the advice of Defence Secretary Robert McNamara, who told a Senate committee just three weeks ago that little could be attained by knocking out North Vietnam's harbours.

McNamara pointed out that only a limited amount of military supplies were reaching North Vietnam by sea routes and that foreign ships could still be easily unloaded off the North Vietnamese coast even if the harbours were destroyed.

Bombing and mining the harbours would be no effective means of ending infiltration of supplies into South Vietnam, McNamara said.

But contrary to McNamara, the entire military leadership recommended an intensification of the air raids to the committee, thereby gaining the support of a number of influential Senators.

At stake was the issue involving 57 targets in North Vietnam, which had previously been on a restricted list for various reasons. The military advocated bombing these targets.

After the attacks of the last few days, now less than 50 of these targets remain untouched.

But observers wonder whether the new raids represent only an isolated action or whether they are to be considered as an extensive attempt to prevent North Vietnam's imports from the sea.

This does not necessarily have to be accomplished through destruction or mining of all North Vietnam's harbours.

There are plans which would completely cut off Haiphong, by far the most important port from hinterland, through use of a new weapon, which when dropped from aircraft would act as a land mine.

Up to now, the most important argument against the bombing of North Vietnamese harbours was the fear that Soviet ships could be damaged or destroyed, thus bringing about confrontation with the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials stress that during the attack on Campha, no Soviet vessels were moored in the harbour.

In Haiphong, however, there are usually a number of Soviet ships at anchor. (DPA)

Young Army Of 35m. To Fight World Hunger

A master plan is envisaged to bring together a worldwide army of young people into a massive attack on the world hunger problem over the next decade.

The plan is expected to involve over 35 million young people in all parts of the world over the next 10-15 years.

The project will be the biggest ever undertaken by industry in conjunction with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Specifically, its objective is to multiply the effectiveness of out-of-school rural youth programmes in developing countries as a means of improving agriculture and providing a permanent solution to the growing problem of world hunger.

The Young World Food and Development programme began nearly two years ago when it was announced that Massey-Ferguson, as a contribution to the Canadian centennial this year, was providing \$500,000 for an FAO-conducted programme to mobilise young people to help fight the threat of global famine.

Since last October, YWFD regional seminars have taken place in Bangkok, Addis Ababa, Lima, Beirut, Rome and Des Moines. Four of them brought together farm youth leaders and representatives of government and non-government agencies from the developing regions. Their purpose was to identify the major problems hampering the development of out-of-school rural youth programmes and to formulate possible solutions to these problems.

At the Rome and Des Moines seminars, delegates from Europe and North America explored ways in which youth organisations and others in the develop-

ed countries could contribute to the total effort.

The findings and recommendations of these earlier meetings will provide the basis of the global plan to be established at the final conference in Toronto to which ends today.

FAO believes that youth is a great latent force that could avert the threatened catastrophe of global starvation. In much of the world, young people under 25 years old constitute over half the population and in the developing areas up to 80 per cent of these young peoples are found in rural areas.

Properly motivated and led, this multitude of young people, says FAO, with its energy, idealism and adaptability to new ideas, could provide the breakthrough needed to meet the world food crisis.

(Massey-Ferguson)

The "Military Balance" In The World

The Soviet Union has increased its international ballistic missile force by 50 per cent during the past year, according to the 1967-68 report on "the military balance," published by the Institute of Strategic Studies.

Other key points of the report include:

1—Moscow has put into operation a limited anti-missile defence system.

2—China, with some 30 atomic bombs, is devoting one fifth of its defence budget to military research and development.

3—The United States presently has the largest number of military personnel in the world. Meanwhile, American superiority over the Russians in the field of intercontinental nuclear missiles continues to decrease.

From four-to-one in 1965, the ratio fell to a little more than three-to-one in 1966-67 and currently stands at slightly less than three-to-one.

The Americans' arsenal includes 1,045 Titans and Minutemen as well as 656 Polaris rockets, while the Soviet force consists of 520 land-based and 130 sea-based missiles.

The Soviet missiles carry more powerful warheads while the American weapons are capable of greater accuracy, the report says.

The report also confirms the existence of an anti-missile defence system around Moscow.

Backbone of the system is a solid-fuel missile with a range of several hundred miles and armed with a nuclear warhead of one or two megatons. Nonetheless, the missile is incapable of assuring a total defence against the Minutemen and Polaris weapons, the report says.

It is not yet known if a similar system has been built around Leningrad. Nor is it known whether the "defence line" along the Baltic coast is anything other than a rapid alert system employing Griffon surface-to-air missiles.

Turning to China, the report says she still does not have an operational launching system for her atomic arms. All indications are that the delivery system will be based on intercontinental missiles, but only after ocean tests.

The report says that China has made progress in military development. The Institute estimates the latest Chinese nuclear bomb, exploded June 17, had a force of two to seven megatons.

However, the last two main large para-military forces, the report adds, and in China the civil militia could include several million persons.

China and France devote the largest proportions of their defence budgets to military research, 20 and 14 per cent, respectively. Both are developing nuclear arsenals.

But Middle Eastern countries have the largest defence budgets in relation to gross national products.

For Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic, the figure stands at 12 per cent, while in China and South Vietnam the figure is 10 per cent of the GNP.

In other comments, the report notes that four wars and 28 "events" involving armed force occurred during the July 1966-67 period.

(AFP)

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S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
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SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

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Earthquakes Kill 10,000 People A Year

An average of 10,000 people a year die as a result of earthquakes. In some years the figure is much higher. In Kan-Sou in China the 1920 earthquake killed 200,000 people; in Agadir, Morocco, the 1960 earthquake killed 15,000. In recent weeks earth tremors have rocked villages in both Turkey and the Pyrenees. On the earthquake scale they have been small disturbances, brought to our notice only because they occurred near human settlements and caused destruction of property and life. But tremors of this scale occur in their hundreds every year, nearly all going unreported because they shake uninhabited regions.

Earthquakes occur in two well defined zones. One, the Circum-Pacific zone, runs along the Pacific coasts of the American and Asian land masses. The other runs through the Mediterranean (taking in Turkey and the Pyrenees), through the Middle East, skirting the north of India, and passes through southern China to join up with the Pacific zone.

Scientists have devised a '0-9' scale to denote the strength of the various earthquakes, which occur in this region. On average, just over two earthquakes of magnitude 7.5 to 8.5, and more than 100,000 of magnitude three or less, occur every year. The larger ones release massive amounts of energy. One of magnitude nine would be equivalent to the release of about 1,500 atomic bombs of the kind that was dropped on Hiroshima. Even one of magnitude six, such as that which occurred in Skopje, Yugoslavia, in 1963, release more energy than the experimental atomic weapons detonated on Bikini Island.

But what causes earthquakes still remains something of a mystery. Of course, it is known that they originate deep within the earth and result from the huge forces at work within the earth's mantle. At a depth of 30 miles, for instance, the temperature is 1,500 F—more than enough to melt any known material were it not for the high pressure which also prevails. At this depth the rock is neither solid nor liquid. Over the aeons

of geological time it flows imperceptibly, like pitch, with the high pressure which builds up around it. Yet, on shorter time scales, it behaves like a brittle solid which, if it were brought to the surface and cracked with a hammer, would smash into a thousand pieces. Within the earth's plastic mantle are gigantic convection currents caused by the radioactive heating of the earth's interior. These currents continually push material up towards the bottom of the earth's crust and, in places where it is notably thin, the molten rock escapes as lava from volcanoes. Making a complete revolution about once every 10 million years, these currents carry the earth's crust, which 'floats' on the mantle, along with them. Many scientists now believe that they are the basic cause of 'continental drift'—the apparent movement of the continents across the face of the earth from one millennium to another.

With all this action going on, it is not surprising that there should be occasional and spectacular events within the earth. Two main earthquake mechanisms seem to be involved. The first involves what scientists call elastic rebound. It is thought that very slow but massive movements occur deep within the earth which stress and stretch the rocks under the surface. Suddenly, when fracture point is reached, the material snaps in two and falls back to its original position. As it does so the disturbance sends out waves through the crust which rock the surface, bringing buildings to the ground and opening up gaps in the earth perhaps several feet wide.

The other earthquake mechanism that may be involved concerns what scientists call phase changes—material within the earth turning suddenly from solid to liquid (or the other way round) as a result of changes in temperature and pressure. When this happens, the material also changes volume—and this could explain why areas on the surface suddenly rise or drop in level during earthquakes.

Earthquakes often do much more than simply shake the earth. The Agadir earthquake,

for example, also produced huge waves in the Mediterranean which completely destroyed the port of Agadir. These waves, known as tsunami or tidal waves (though they have nothing to do with tides), are caused when earthquakes originate under the ocean floor.

If they start in mid-ocean, each wave may measure 100 miles across and may travel towards the shore at 500 miles an hour. Its slope will be so gentle in mid-ocean that a ship riding it will not even be able to detect it. Indeed, it may take 10 or 20 minutes for the whole of the wave to pass underneath the ship. But as the wave nears the shore it slows down and gathers itself up to tremendous heights. The largest ever recorded was 210 ft. high in Kamchatka in 1737. One of these waves which smashed up on Honolulu in 1946, just four and a half hours after the earthquake that caused it in mid-Pacific, killed 173 people and caused \$25 million worth of damage.

Tsunami, like the earthquakes that cause them, are not uncommon; about four large ones occur every three years, mostly in the Pacific. During one in the Pacific in 1956, it was calculated that 22,000 million cubic m. of sea bed fell 75 m. in a matter of seconds. When this happens, a sea depression rushes towards the shore, sucking water back and exposing perhaps miles of new shore. Often this is the prelude to disaster. As crowds gather to inspect the newly revealed beach the crest which follows every trough arrives, sweeping all before it—people, houses and ships—several miles inland.

Though scientists can now explain earthquakes, they badly need to learn to predict them. This is becoming an increasingly serious problem for earthquake damage grows progressively every year not because earthquakes are becoming more common but because more of the earth is becoming inhabited as a result of the population explosion. Where 50 years ago an earthquake might have gone unnoticed, today it may destroy a town of 100,000 people. Quite recently a government panel in the United States recommended a 10-year study programme for earthquake prediction at an estimated cost of £48 million. Similar research is in progress in other countries, particularly Japan and the Soviet Union.

The signs are encouraging. Before an earthquake happens certain subtle but well defined changes often take place. The sea level may drop by several inches; strain meters can detect strains in the ground; seismometers can detect microshocks, indicative of greater things to come; and magnetometers can detect magnetic changes showing that the rocks are 'preparing themselves' for some major catastrophe. So far these signs have not been sufficiently exploited. But there is no doubt that it will eventually be possible to tell exactly where and when an earthquake is due. Unhappily it may never be possible to prevent it.

(FWF)

PARTLY UNDERGROUND OLYMPIC GAMES

What the Bavarian capital, Munich, will be spending on its preparations for the Olympic Games that are to take place there in 1972 will amount to about the equivalent of \$12,500 per capital of the contestants in the games.

Huge thought that may sound, the city fathers—and those who work with them in these preparations—actually have in mind to halt the trend towards an ever more gigantic frame for the games alone. They are trying to plan in such a way that what is done for the games will be maximum use to the community afterwards.

For example, Munich plans to build sports facilities how that can serve the city's various educational establishments afterwards, while fulfilling the Olympic requirements.

The invitation for entries in the competition to decide exactly what is to be built in Munich represents the greatest single project of the kind in the Federal Republic of Germany since

World War II. It is expected that by October 1968 at the latest construction can begin on the Oberwiesenfeld, site which has a surface of three million square yards.

The complex will include, besides the already existing multipurpose and ice-rink hall, a bicycling course, a press centre, an indoor swimming pool, another multipurpose hall, and all the additional buildings required for the various types of sports events.

The large stadium that was already planned by the city before competition entries were invited is being cancelled, entries having been invited for it as well. It has been specified that the stadium is to have a capacity of not more than 100,000. But it is to be versatile as to the proportion of seating-room and standing-room. Basically, the proportion is to be about 50,000 to 40,000 respectively. It should be possible, however, to turn the

seats when desired. The idea of having a roof over the entire space for the audience has been given up.

The capacity of the multipurpose hall is to be 90,000, and that of the building around the swimming pool 8,000.

The Oberwiesenfeld does not have enough space for supplementary training grounds. So far as possible, the 26 existing stadiums and borough sports grounds, as well as the building of the Krone Circus, will be included in the planning for 1972.

Some three million visitors are expected for the event. Thought is already being given to their accommodation. The journalists are to live near the Oberwiesenfeld, in buildings for which the site is ready. All the visitors can be accommodated within the city only if quite a number of new hotels are built meanwhile.

(REPORT)



Wrestlers of the Ariana club beat most of their contestants during Jashen matches this year.

When Rajab Greets Ajab

By A Staff Writer

Rajab and Ajab, two famous cartoon characters of humour columns are favourites of the readers all over the country. Their most noted feature point is that they advise through humour. They appear in cartoons sometimes wearing Afghan clothes, at other times sophisticated western clothes.

For a number of years they have recited or written poetry in which they criticise society's ills and those who corrupt society.

Ajab and Rajab devote every minute of their free time to advise people on what is best to do and strongly and openly attack wrongdoers.

When Rajab meets Ajab after a long time they greet each other in the following manner:

My dearest friend where had you been?

I thought you were still in Nahrren.

More than thirty years I've been your friend

And knowing you, on you I depend.

You have been everywhere, left and right

Seen the country with your own sight.

Apart from working and a lot of travel

You have written a lot you devil.

You do your work so loyally

That you treat me bad by ignoring me.

Conscious of troubles you study everyone

Separately and leave out none,

How much you hate the weddings vile

After which one can't even smile.

Of these faults, a lot you wrote

Sowing the seeds of virtue in every note.

In your stories and poems advice is minted

All of which in papers has been printed.

But still your rank is worthless than a pin—

Are you a criminal or have committed a sin?

Forever staying in one place,

Don't you have the flattering grace?

Listen brother, to what I advise

Flatter! And next year rise.

LUNAR SECRETS

Space scientists have now taken dazzling and dramatic closeup photographs of the moon which surpass in detail and clarity those taken by most photographers right here on earth.

Space cameras have also taken some startling new shots of the earth, as seen from the vantage of a spaceship in orbit around the moon. The new pictures indicate that the planet Venus might bear life after all. The reason is that the new moon views of the earth show a cloud shrouded planet, strikingly similar to earth views of Venus. Now scientists wonder if Venus really is a hot, dead planet, as they have assumed for years.

These new space photos, followed on the heels of some unprecedented pictures taken a year earlier of Mars by an unmanned U.S. deep space probe, relayed millions of miles by long-distance television—revealing to mankind for the first time in the history of the world that Mars has a crater-pitted moon-like surface.

Now earth bound photographers are accomplishing similar breakthroughs with exciting new pictures of the world right around them.

An instrument known as a scanning electron microscope is now giving laboratory researchers three dimensional detail at 10,000 times magnification. This is almost 100 times higher than the stereoscopic light microscope used in the past. The Medical World News in announcing the new technique in its January issue, said these pictures of the microscopic world "mark a giant step across the frontiers of scientific knowledge" comparable only to man's first dramatic, close-up photographs of the moon's landscape.

Scientists agree that the new method opens historic new windows on the invisible world surrounding man.

Medical World News said that pictures taken by the scanning electron microscope, with their striking clarity and magnification, "could eventually enable researchers to probe the internal structure of chromosomes and viruses to measure chemical reactions within a cell, and even to visualise a single molecule."

As one example of the gateway to research opened by the new instrument, scientists at the University of California in Berkeley have taken and printed photographs clearly showing the blocky shape of red blood cells, photographed at a magnification of 6,000 times. Previously the true shape of these cells could only be visualised in drawings composed from a sequence of observations through a conventional light microscope.

The subjects photographed by the new method must be placed in a high vacuum chamber. The scanning electron beam overcomes many limitations of the conventional electron microscope. The older instrument is useful only for looking at very thin sections and does not provide a satisfactory overall picture. The new instrument on the other hand can magnify the head of a tiny flour beetle, whose entire body is no longer than the space occupied by three asterisks, so that the head, magnified 700 times, is as large and as detailed as that of a fully grown cat.

U.S. space photography has brought man more than 29,000 lunar photographs, taken and transmitted by unmanned American spacecraft over the last two and one-half years.

They were taken by three types of missions: (1) three successful Ranger missions, which crashed into the moon in 1964 and 1965 after taking closeup shots of the lunar surface and transmitting them to earth by live television for the first time in history; (2) two Lunar Orbiter flights (launched Aug. 23 and Nov. 6 last year) which dipped down within 27 miles of the moon's surface while circling it in orbit; and (3) a Surveyor test craft which made a soft landing on the moon's surface last June 20.

One enlarged four-by-ten foot picture of the Great Copernicus area on the moon's surface, taken 28 miles above the surface by Orbiter 2 last Nov. 25 has been called "the picture of the century." It rivals earth photographs of the Grand Canyon—one of the wonders of earth's natural world—for majesty, beauty and grandeur.

The thousands of lunar photos now on hand are being used now to prepare charts of the lunar surface so that astronauts, perhaps two years from now, will be able to use them to come to a lunar landing just as seamen use charts to guide them into one of the earth's harbours. The lunar charts will be as accurate and perhaps even more detailed than many earth charts.

The photos have enabled space experts to identify two of the smoothest places for men to land on the moon. Both are near the moon's equator, in a region on the right hand side of the moon long known as the Sea of Tranquility. Further landing sites each for the first manned mission. Choice of the eventual set will depend on the launch day. Descending astronauts will be able to manoeuvre themselves to any of the three sites in each set. Each site chosen for being relatively free of rocks and craters, will be about three to five miles in diameter.

(CONTINUED PRESS)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Nangarhar, published in Jalalabad, the centre of the eastern province of Nangarhar, in a recent editorial comments on the seminar of village chiefs held in Maidan province. The paper says that if village chiefs are enlightened and learn about the advantages of modern life, they can become an effective factor in guiding the people of rural areas, who form the majority of our population, to cooperate in social, economic, public health, educational, agricultural and political reforms undertaken in the country.

The paper says that in Afghanistan village chiefs are an important link between the state and the people. They should be men of integrity who should be the kind of people who will fight against corruption and bribery which are two of our main problems.

They should be able to convey to their people the good wishes the government has for their progress and they should interpret for them the meaning of various reforms undertaken by the government.

The newspaper also proposes that the governors of other provinces should convene such meetings, for holding such gatherings, even if they do not achieve all the purposes expected, can benefit our society considerably.

Two provincial newspapers comment on the establishment of a reform school in the country. Nangarhar says that when the new Constitution was ratified, new hopes for achieving social justice in the country arose among the intellectuals of our country.

On the basis of the provisions of the new document the government is assigned to devise laws aimed at improving the social conditions of our people. The decision of the government to establish a reform school in the country is based upon these principles, says the paper.

Teenagers who turn out to be convicted of crimes were up to now put in the same prisons where grown up criminals were serving their terms. A society should not give up its hopes of reforming teenagers who commit crimes. After all, if during the term they serve in the prison they do not learn to become useful members of the society, this in itself is a great injustice.

Putting teenagers in a general penitentiary to serve their term did not promote rehabilitation. Schools where in addition to serving their term teenagers are taught to become useful members of the society are common in most countries of the world.

On the basis of modern psychology, committing a crime in itself stems from some kind of mental abnormality. The reform school more than anything else is aimed at curing this abnormality, the newspaper adds.

The Herat newspaper *Ittefaq* Islam says that such an institution can achieve a two-pronged effect in society. It can punish those who have committed a crime and it will reform them so that in the future they may not commit crimes. The newspaper has urged voluntary contributions from the public and government officials for the newly organised institution.

Last week Parliament Day was marked in the country. *Sanaf*, published in Ghazni in central Afghanistan, says that consultation in conducting national affairs has been a tradition of our people for many centuries. But such consultation in modern life has manifested itself in Parliament.

In Afghanistan the two houses of Parliament have existed for the last 35 years. But three years ago on the basis of the new Constitution a big step was taken: free elections for Parliament were held. Now our first freely elected Parliament performs its functions in a democratic manner.

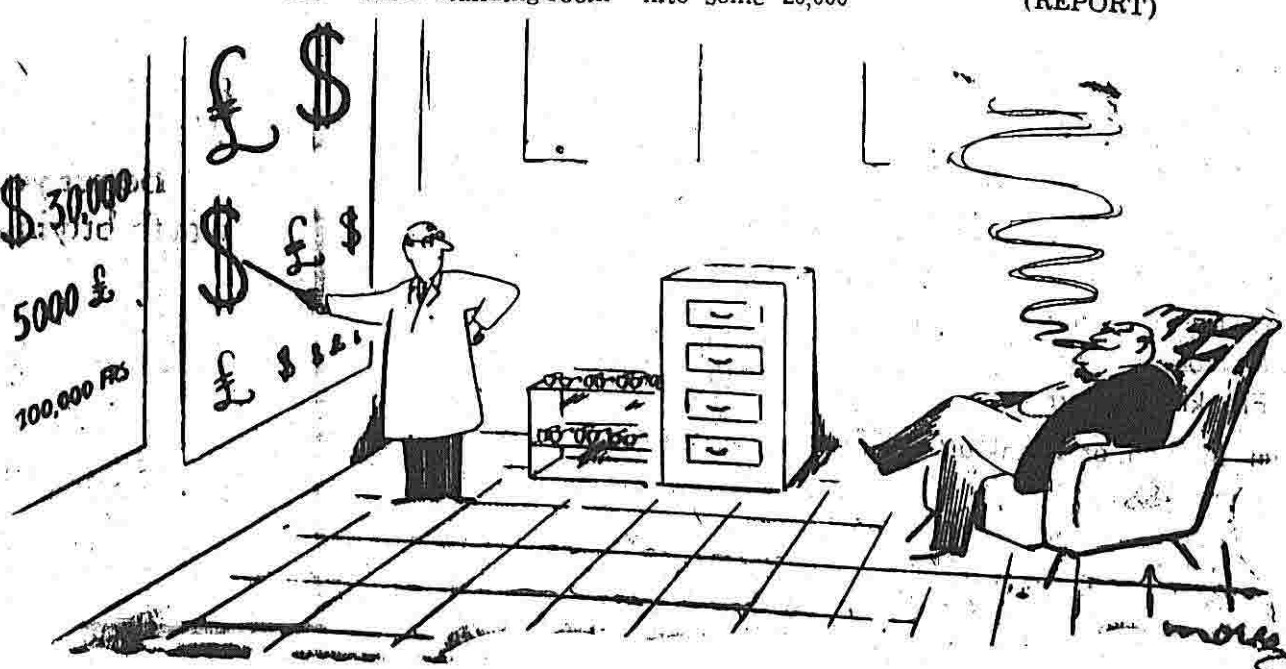
The paper says that Parliament is expected to perform two main functions. It is expected to watch the activities of the government and to enact laws initiated by members of the Parliament, or introduced to Parliament by the government.

The paper then refers to the need for close cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of the government particularly at this point in our national development. It says criticism should also be tolerated, for one aspect of democracy is toleration of criticism.

But criticism should be positive and constructive to serve our national interest. It is the duty of us all to refrain from criticism destructive to our social and national objectives.

The paper also says that as time passes we will learn more about conducting our national affairs under a system where the three branches of government—the executive, legislature and judiciary—have equal rights.

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Rusk Urges Foreign Aid Should Be Continued

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, (DPA). U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk has urged that the U.S. foreign aid programme should be continued because of what he called the United States "vital interest" in the "peaceful evolution of societies in the developing world."

Sheikh Abdullah Takes Issue With President Ayub

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16, (Reuters). Sheikh Abdullah, former Kashmir premier now detained by the Indian government, has taken issue with Pakistani President Ayub Khan over his account of meetings they had in 1964.

President Ayub gave the account in his autobiography and asserted that the late Nehru had told Sheikh Abdullah to propose a confederation of India, Pakistan and Kashmir.

President Ayub said such a proposal would lead to Pakistan's enslavement.

Sheikh Abdullah, in a letter to President Ayub released through the Indian Home Ministry, said:

"We never carried with us any cut and dry proposal for a solution of the Kashmir dispute and to be fair to the late Nehru he never forced us to put before you any particular proposal."

"My sole purpose in visiting Pakistan and meeting you was to persuade you to agree to a summit meeting with the prime minister of India so that a solution acceptable to all concerned could be found at the conference table."

Sheikh Abdullah told President Ayub he had said he had himself no specific solution in mind except one emanating from the United Nations.

He said in referring to a number of other possible solutions he had mentioned confederation.

"Of course this particular proposal was vehemently denounced by you. Such a solution you felt would encourage the forces of disintegration, not only in Pakistan, but more so in India."

Peace Talks Time Limit Unknown

PARIS, Sept. 16, (Reuters).—A North Vietnamese official here said Friday he had no idea how soon peace talks could start should the United States halt its bombing of North Vietnam.

The official, commenting on press reports from Hanoi that talks could follow within three weeks of a halt in bombing, reiterated Hanoi's insistence that the U.S. must unconditionally cease its attacks on the North before talks can begin.

"I have no information on the time factor involved," he said.

The reports published here Friday, from a French correspondent in Hanoi, quoted informed sources as saying that talks with Washington could start "within three weeks or a month of a halt in American naval and air bombing of North Vietnam."

Weather Forecast

Skies in the central regions of the country will be overcast, the rest of the country will have blue skies. Yesterday Kabul and Karezmir had 2 mm rain with hail on the west side of town. The coldest area of the country was North Salang with a low of -2 C, 28 F. Kandahar was the warmest area with a high of 38 C, 100 F.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 24 C, 75 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	27 C	14 C
	80 F	57 F
Ghazni	28 C	11 C
	82 F	52 F
Jalalabad	35 C	23 C
	95 F	73 F
Faizabad	30 C	18 C
	68 F	64 F
Gardez	27 C	11 C
	80 F	52 F



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LES MYSTERES DE PARIS.

Suharto Assures Nation Of "No Militarism"

JAKARTA, Sept. 16 (AFP)—Indonesian acting President General Suharto in a speech assured that the presence of Armed Forces personnel in various government agencies and institutes will not give birth to militarism or military dictatorship in this country.

The participation of the Armed Forces in all activities of the Indonesian state and nation, is because of its position as a social force.

This is to be attributed to the formation of Indonesia's Armed Forces at the time when the country's independence was proclaimed in 1945.

The Indonesian Armed Forces at the very moment of its formation was a blending of people of all walks of life, who loyally gave their share to the well being of the state and nation.

The Acting President said that being a rational force among the ranks of the new order in Indonesia, (the order which emerged after the disposal of former President Sukarno) the presence of Armed Forces personnel in non-military posts, projected upon the back ground of its formation, does not pose any danger to a possible emergence of militarism or military dictatorship.

The implementation of the "March 11, 1966 Order" (the transfer of the government authority to General Suharto) is a solid proof of Indonesia's Armed Forces' good intention to uphold the norms of the Constitution and the values of democracy.

World News In Brief

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AFP)—French President Charles de Gaulle will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia "as soon as circumstances permit," Yugoslavian Foreign Minister Marko Nikesich said Friday after calling on the French head of state.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (DPA)—The World Bank Friday allocated two loans—one of \$26 million to Thailand and another one of \$22 million to Iran. The money is to be used for agricultural development projects, particularly irrigation systems.

BONN, Sept. 16 (DPA)—A Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman Friday turned down as "sheer fantasy" Soviet press allegations that 50 German scientists and 400 military men were working together with Israelis to develop nuclear weapons.

DACCA, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—France and Pakistan will soon sign a cultural agreement, Pakistan's Education Minister, Kazi Anwarul Huq, told reporters here yesterday.

President Ayub Khan is going to Paris on a state visit in October.

HONG KONG, Sept. 16 (AFP)—Wheat has been left uncut in many parts of China's main wheat-growing province of Shantung during continuing clashes there, it was reported.

Shantung provincial radio, monitored here, said the clashes were stirred up by anti-Maoists trying to "subvert" a revolutionary committee set up there earlier this year.

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (Tass)—Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman

Demirel is to arrive in Moscow for an official visit on September 18 at the invitation of the Soviet government.

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (Tass)—Marshal Matvei Zakharov, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR and chief of general staff of the Soviet armed forces, is to visit France in October. He is going there as guest of Army General Charles Ailleret, chief of the French general staff.

BONN, Sept. 16 (DPA)—West Germany's former minister for economic cooperation, Walter Scheel, 48, is likely to be the next chairman of the opposition Free Democratic (liberal) Party.

Following a session of the party board of chairmen it was announced that Scheel has declared his readiness to run for chairmanship at the next party congress to be held in Freiburg next January.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16 (AFP)—Twelve Indian troops were killed and six injured when Mizo rebels ambushed them near Kalsong village on the road to Burma, according to official reports reaching here Thursday. The incident started when the Mizos attacked Champai, 450 miles (720 km) north of here, killing five persons.

The troops were ambushed while chasing the rebels out of the town.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16 (AFP)—More than a million persons are now homeless in Bihar state due to floods which have killed at least 22 persons, according to reports reaching here Thursday.

IBRD Makes 7th Loan To ICICI For \$ 25 Million

PARIS, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has approved a loan equivalent to \$25 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), it was announced here Thursday.

The loan, which is the seventh by the bank to ICICI, will provide the corporation with foreign currency to enable it to finance loans and investments in Indian private industry.

The loan brings the total of the bank's aid to ICICI to \$163,500,000.

Since it was founded in 1955, ICICI has approved a total of \$224 million of aid to 546 Indian projects, chiefly among the newer Indian industries such as ferrous metal production, chemicals and electric apparatus.

Departures

KABUL, Sept. 16, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Joseph Eiger, a guest lecturer at the Institute of Chemistry who came to Kabul three weeks ago under the affiliation agreement between Kabul and Bonn universities left for the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday.

Professor Felate of UNESCO who came to Kabul to participate in the seminar on mineral research left Kabul for India Thursday.

Abdul Ahad Nasser Ziaee, a member of the information department of the Foreign Ministry, left Kabul yesterday for the U.S. under a UN programme to study diplomatic services. He will spend ten months there.

Dr. Abdul Zohoor Parwani left here Thursday for London under a Colombo Plan scholarship to study judicial medicine.

The acrobatic team from the Soviet Union who participated in the Jashen celebrations left Kabul for home Thursday.

Mohammad Aman Nazarie a nurse in the TB Institute of the Public Health Ministry left Kabul for India Thursday under a WHO programme scholarship to participate in a TB course.

HOME BRIEFS

HERAT, Sept. 16 (Bakhtar)—Abdul Rahim Sufizadah, a Herati businessman has donated Af. one million to the city for the provision of drinking water. The donation has been accepted with thanks by Herat Governor Mohammad Sidiq.

KABUL, Sept. 16 (Bakhtar)—Minister of Public Works Engineer Mohammad Hussain Masa yesterday inspected the construction work on the Islam Qala—Herat highway. The highway is expected to be completed in three months. Russell McLure Chief of the US AID in Afghanistan accompanied the minister.

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UK Still For Purchasing US "Swing Wings"

LONDON, Sept. 16 (DPA)—Britain will go ahead with her plans to buy fifty F-111 swing wing fighter bombers from the United States despite a U.S. congressional ban on British bids for a U.S. navy shipbuilding contract, Defence Secretary Denis Healey said, on television here Thursday night.

But he stressed that he was deeply disturbed about the background of the decision and described the problem as "very serious indeed."

The U.S. congressional decision did not mean that the offset agreement between the two countries would no longer be complied with, the defence secretary continued.

If Britain were not allowed to construct the vessels in question, this affected only a small part of the overall agreement, he stressed.

Healey said that forty per cent of the offset programme had already been fulfilled, London government officials had already pointed out that Britain had received contracts from the United States totalling \$137m.

Arab League Nations Urged To Attend Algiers Meeting

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (Tass)—The Arab league urged all its member states to send a delegation at the level of deputy ministers of economy to the economic conference of African, Asian and Latin American countries, to be held in Algeria early in October, said Aref Zahir, deputy secretary general of the league for economic affairs.

He added that according to the decisions taken at the Baghdad conference of Arab ministers of economy, finance and oil, invitations for the forthcoming economic conference have been also sent to the emirates of Kat, Adu-Dabi and Bahrein.



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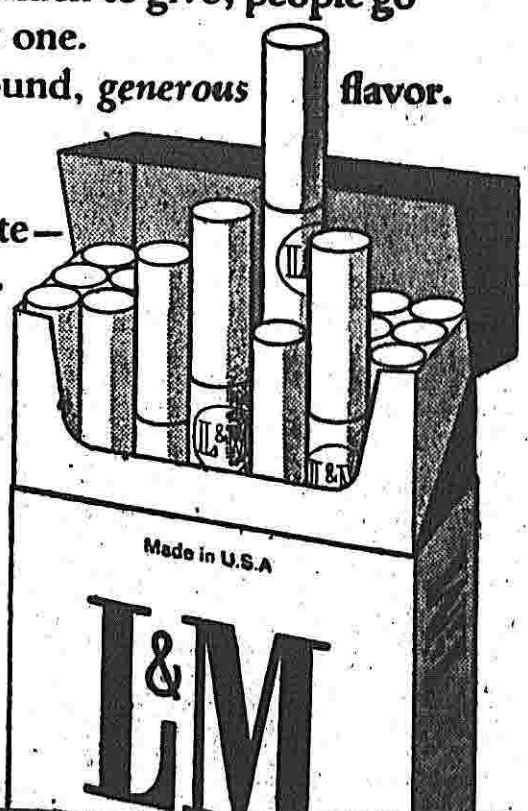
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